Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1802. [No. 495.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
July 16 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate } *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
July 14 Auctioneer.

NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot described, have been either lost, mislaid or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all transfer of said stock is stopped with the Marine Insurance Company, and application is made for a renewal of said Certificates, of which all persons will be pleased to take notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for
ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates.

4283 at 4302 inclusive | Issued in the name of
4253 at 4262 ditto. | Joseph Cary.
4273 at 4282 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen respectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in whose name they at present stand.

June 29. d

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and store, on King-street, next door to Mr. Koones's tavern. Possession may be had the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
June 29. d

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria County, of Saturday the 17th day of July next, in fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a credit that will be then made known, for notes with approved indorsers, negociable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum. The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in these divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY,
JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs.

June 17. ddf

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.

June 14. dtdf

NOTICE.

You that have accustomed yourselves for some time past, to getting over my fences and treading down my wheat and other grain, and more especially to such as are in the habit of getting into my garden, and orchard on Hunting Creek, and stealing therefrom my fruit and vegetables; I forwarn you, that you will be brought to disgrace and punishment before a court of justice, if you do not desist. R. T. HOOE.

July 2. d

Just received from Norfolk, and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.
May 4. d

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRITISH BRIG
HANNAH,
now ready to take in a cargo.——She carries about 1300 barrels.

Apply to R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have received by the above brig from London, a great variety of

HARD WARE,

assorted in cases and casks,
Gilt and plated Furniture in do.
Looking Glasses of different sizes,
White Lead and Paints of different colors, ground in oil,
And a quantity of best LONDON PORTER and BROWN STOUT.

July 10. d

NOTICE.

THE SHIP
WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS WOODHOUSE master; about two years old, built in this place by Mr. John Hunter, a fine strong well built, fast sailing vessel---(no accident happening) is intended to be in London to bring out the *Spring Goods*; will sail as soon from London as any vessel from that port for the United States, and intended a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.
JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to Messrs. James and John Wilson, London, the usual advance will be made, upon application to

JAMES WILSON.
July 3. d1m

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE BRITISH BRIG
THOMAS,
Captain Drewry, expected to sail in 10 or 12 days. A few Hhds. of Tobacco would be received on freight, and the usual advance made upon it, if addressed to Thomas Middleton and Co.—immediate application must be made to

ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Who have for sale excellent CLARET in boxes of 1½ and 2 dozen each; a few Parmazan CHEESES of a superior quality, and a quantity of Italian MARBLE SLABS for Hearths.

June 28. d

FOR SALE,

At Mount Vernon, on the 20th day of July, and continue till all is disposed of, for cash, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of almost every description, some valuable PAINTINGS and PRINTS; also a pipe of choice old MADEIRA WINE.

Notice is further given, that all persons having claims against the estate of *Mrs. Martha Washington*, late of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscribers, with vouchers therefor, and every one indebted to the same are desired to make immedate payment.

THO. PETER,
G. W. P. CUSTIS, } Executors.

The executors of Gen. Washington will avail themselves of the above opportunity, and offer for sale on six months credit, a number of

VALUABLE CATTLE,

the greater part of them from imported stock, about five hundred head of sheep, and nearly the same number of hogs, together with one elegant CHARIOT and COACHEE, with harness compleat for four horses, also four carriage and two riding HORSES, with a number of Farming Utensils, Camp Equipage, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

THE EXECUTORS.
June 24 ddf

FOR HAVRE,

The fine new ship
RICHMOND,
50 to 100 Hhds. will be taken on freight, to address of Messrs. Collow, Freres, Carmichael, & Co. if early application is made.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Rudd, or

A. HENDERSON & Co.

Capt. Rudd will pay no debts contracted by any of his crew.

For sale Bills on Paris, payable in London, and on London direct.

A. H. & Co.
July 15. d

JUST RECEIVED

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince Street, the following articles:

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year old, and an assortment of liquors,
Best fresh teas, coffee,
Loaf and brown sugar,
First quality Spanish segars,
Best English cheese,
Excellent soft shelled almonds,
Box and jar raisins fresh and nice,
Excellent prunes,
Anchovies of the last importation,
Olives of ditto,
Best ballad oil,
Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits,
Best fresh lime juice by the bottle,
Market, cane and work baskets,
Philadelphia cedar ware,
Glass ware of different kinds,
Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, and a number of other articles.

ABEL WILLIS.
July 14. d

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the POTOMACK COMPANY will be held at Gadsby's Tavern, in Alexandria, on Monday the 2d day of August next, as by law directed; to elect a President and Directors for the ensuing year, when the Treasurer's account of disbursements since the last annual meeting will be laid before them.

By order of the Presidnet and Directors,
JOSEPH CARLETON, Treasurer.
George-Town, July 13. d

Notice is hereby given,

To the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank is this day declared; which will be ready to be paid to them or their legal representatives on Thursday next the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
July 5. d4w

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and stole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is sufficient to convict the thief. W. H.

5 mo. 14. d

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

☞ *OUR readers are requested to peruse with attention, the debates, this day commenced, on the motion to "recommit the report of the committee of investigation." Their attention is the more particularly called to it, because it not only forms a very useful commentary on that report, and the manner in which the investigation was conducted, but the democratic papers affected to triumph on the very* able *speech of Chevalier Nicholson. A man's judgment must be powerfully affected by the prejudices of party, to compare the lame vindication of Mr. Nicholson, with the forcible and impressive manner, the clear and logical arguments of Messrs. Griswold and Bayard.*

CONGRESS.
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY 1, 1802.

Debate on the motion to 'recommit the report of the Committee of Investigation.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Notwithstanding the late period of the session, I feel it my duty to call the attention of the house, to a subject of some importance, and which has not, during the session met with any particular consideration. That subject is, the report of the select committee, who were appointed to investigate, "whether monies drawn from the treasury have been applied to the objects for which they were appropriated."

I should consider myself inexcusable for introducing this subject at the present time when the session is to continue only one day longer, and the usual hour of adjournment has nearly arrived, if it had been possible to have called it up at an earlier hour; but it is well known, that although the committee were appointed at a very early period of the session, that they made their report only the day before yesterday, and it has appeared on our tables in a situation to be examined for the first time this morning.

It may perhaps be enquired, that being a member of the committee, if it was my intention to bring the report under discussion, it would have been my duty to have submitted some motion to the house, as soon as the report was first read at the clerk's table; but if it had been possible for me to have submitted a motion, it is obvious from the length of the report, and the details which it contains, that it would have been impossible for gentlemen to have understood the subject without having the report in some shape before them. But the fact really is, that altho' a member of the committee, I have known little more about the report, than any other member of the house.

The course which this business took in the committee, it may be necessary in a very concise manner to explain. The whole committee attended the investigations at the executive offices, but the minority had no knowledge of the intentions of the majority, and for one I declare, that although I attended the committee very regularly, in their public investigations, yet I did not receive the smallest hint of the intention of the majority—what report they intended to make, or whether any, during the present session, until two days before the report was made to the house; on which day, the committee were called together, an hour before the meeting of the house, to agree upon a report: When we met, the report was presented to us, already drawn up in its present shape and we were requested to hear it read, to make our objections or to give our approbation. This was certainly an unusual, and a very short mode of making a report upon a subject which had been deemed sufficiently important to engage the attention of the committee for nearly five months. We accordingly had the report read, and although it was impossible from this hasty examination, to go into much detail, yet a single reading was sufficient to enable us to discover that the report was excessively erroneous. Some of the errors were mentioned, and for reasons which I will not take up the time of the house at this time to detail, the subject was postponed until the next morning, although the majority had designed to make their report on that day. In the mean time, the minority requested copies of the report, that they might deliberately examine every part of it, and compare it with their recollection of facts. These copies it was agreed should be furnished, but in consequence (I presume) of the length of the report, they were not procured, and the minority had no opportunity of examining the report with any attention. When the committee met the next morning, the subject was again postponed in consequence of a discussion upon one detached part of the report, and the report was not of course delivered to the house until the morning following, when it appeared in its original form, I mean in every essential point. I have mentioned these circumstances because I think it important that they should be known, and because I believe they will satisfy the house, that it has not been in the power of the minority of the committee, to enter into a discussion of the report, until they obtained in common, with the other members of the house, the printed copies this morning.

I will likewise add a further fact, whilst I am explaining the proceedings of the committee, it is, that three members of the seven, who composed the committee, were decidedly opposed to the report, in all its partial parts; and the report must be considered as the act of a bare majority. The house will be satisfied, I trust by the reasons which I have stated, that it has not been my fault, that the motion which I am now about to submit, has been delayed to this late hour.

My motion is, that the report be recommited to a select committee, for the purpose of correcting the many errors which it contains; and I must be indulged in stating, as concisely as possible some of the reasons on which I ground this motion.

The report is evidently calculated to impress the public mind with unfavorable sentiments respecting the conduct of the late administration, and particularly the conduct of several individuals, who have been, and still are held, in high estimation by a numerous class of well informed and virtuous citizens. This impression ought not to be made, because the real facts, which exist in relation to every transaction to which the report alludes, can warrant no such impression.

The report, I shall attempt to shew, is excessively erroneous, both in the facts and the inferences which it states. I wish not however to be understood, by any remarks which I may make, to implicate the committee; I have nothing to do with the motives which regulated their conduct, I presume they were virtuous, and that when they calmly examine their own proceedings, they will readily consent to correct their errors.

It will be impossible at this time, to go as fully into an examination of the report as I could wish, and I shall be compelled from the peculiar situation of the house, to confine my remarks to those parts which are the most prominent.

The first object which has received the animadversions of the committee, is the expense of removing the executive officers and their clerks from Philadelphia to the seat of government. This expence which amounted to 32,872 34-100 dollars the committee say 'was drawn from the treasury and expended without any legal authority.' This is a strong expression, and ought to be very clearly supported, to justify the committee in uttering it. Let us however examine the authority under which this money was drawn from the treasury. It will appear that it was drawn from the treasury in consequence of a decision of the accounting officer of that department, and it will not be doubted but that the law has made it the duty of those officers to decide this very question; nor will it be contended, that the decisions of the accounting officers, fairly and honestly made, are not a sufficient justification for the payment of all public accounts. How then can the committee say, that these monies were paid without any legal authority? when it is certain that these accounts of expense, were regularly presented and allowed by the tribunals, who were authorised and directed by law to decide upon them? I should ask the committee, under what other authority than the decisions of the accounting officers, can money in strictness ever be legally paid at the treasury? It is not, certainly in the power of the house of representatives to audit the public accounts, or to reverse the decisions of the accounting officers, much less are a committee of the house cloathed with any such powers.—If the committee, instead of deciding over the head of the regular tribunals, had told us, the whole truth upon this point; If they had explained the power of the treasury department and stated the fact, that this department had regularly admitted and paid the accounts, it is certain that the opinion which they have reported would have appeared without any foundation, and although it might remain a speculative question with individuals, and some might be of opinion, that the decision of the treasury was right, and others might believe it to be wrong, yet all parties would concur in the opinion that the decision was conclusive, and the money paid in consequence of it, was paid under a legal authority.

If however, we indulge ourselves, in revising the treasury decision, upon this question, I am inclined to believe that we shall find it correct. The law of 1790, which fixes the permanent seat of Government, provides 'that the offices attached to the seat of government, shall be removed to the District of Columbia on the first day of December 1800, *by their respective holders*,' and declared that the necessary expense of such removal, should be defrayed out of the duties on impost and tonnage. By this law, *the holders of the offices*, were directed to remove them, and the question is how and to what extent, was the removal to be made? It will be admitted (I presume that the offices were to be removed in an efficient manner, that is to say in such a form, as to enable the executive departments to preform their duties without delay at Washington. The officers, in removing their offices were certainly obliged to remove, themselves, for they held their offices in their own persons, and the operation could not be performed without their personal removals. Nor could the offices be removed in such a form as to perform their duties at the seat of government without carrying along with them, the clerks; the clerks were attached to the offices, and without them, the offices, could not be said to be efficiently removed. It would then I think, result from this view of the subject, that the direction of the statute to remove the offices, necessarily gave an authority to remove every individual, connected with the offices, and whose services were necessary for transacting the public business. And if the individuals were to be removed, I should presume that no doubt could exist, but that they must and ought to be removed in such a manner, as to render their situation comfortable in this place; I mean, with their families and furniture; and whether they transported a trunk too much or not, would be an enquiry too contemptible to occupy the attention of the house.

What induces me to think still more favorably of the decisions of the treasury, is the strong equity on which the decision rests. It is at this time well understood, and indeed settled by the act of the present session, that the allowance to the executive officers and clerks, was fixed upon the principle of their remaining permanently at one place, & nothing has been, or now is included in the regular compensations of those officers, for the extra expence of traveling on public business, from one place to another; such extra expence, must in the nature of things be compensated by extra allowances; and although it is true, as the committee say, that the officers and clerks, were at this time receiving their pay from the government, yet they were only receiving the usual compensation, which was not higher than the same grades of officers receive at this time. Can it then be doubted when the government required those officers to incur the extraordinary expense of removing one hundred and fifty miles with their families, that the extra expence should be discharged by government? Whether that expence consisted of losses, resulting from the removal, or charges of traveling.—Finding then the legal decision and the equity of the case so strongly against the committee, I think myself warranted in saying that this part of the report is erroneous.

It is further to be remarked, that the committee have not explicitly declared by whom these payments were made, but the report is so expressed as to leave no doubt, that the committee intended it should be understood, that the payments were all made under the former administration, whereas the fact, I believe to have been that although a great proportion of them were made under the former Administration, yet that some payments were since made, and if my information is correct, and I trust it will be found so, for it is derived from the most authentic source one advance was made by the present secretary of the treasury by a warrant on the treasury, even before the individual was settled or allowed. This circumstance is important, inasmuch as it furnishes a recent precedent to justify the former decision, and will induce the committee to examine their proceedings with more caution, when they find that in condemning the former administration, they are at the same time implicating their friends; for it will not be contended, I presume, that if (as the committee say) no authority existed for this expenditure, the precedent of the former administration could justify the advance, made by the present secretary.

The next important object which the report has noticed, is the accounts in the war and navy departments. Upon this subject the committee say there remains in the war department, more than three millions of dollars, 'unaccounted for or not yet settled,' and in the department of the navy more than four millions, 'an unaccounted for or unsettled balance.'

This statement, although it does not contain any explicit charge against those departments, yet it is so expressed as to countenance those infamous falsehoods, which have appeared in certain newspapers, charging the departments with the embezzlement of public money. A charge which the committee, certainly did not intend to countenance. The report ought to have been more explicit upon this point; the committee, ought to have explained what they intended by 'balances unaccounted for' or unsettled.' I take the liberty of declaring, that although in point of form, it may be true, that these sums remain unaccounted for, yet in fact, nothing comparable to it exists. The mode in which business is transacted in the offices of the accountants of the war and navy, I understand to be this: whenever a sum of money is advanced to an individual, he is immediately charged with it, and although it may have been advanced for services actually rendered, or supplies furnished, yet nothing is passed to his credit, until a voucher is proeuced, for every item in the account, and the account although nothing is due upon it, remains unsettled, and in the sense of the committee a balance unaccounted for. In this manner these millions mentioned by the committee are principally made up. For instance, in the war department, the account of the Quarter Master General, remains unsettled to the amount of nearly nine hundred thousand dollars; his account however has been rendered, accompanied as I understood by vouchers which cover the whole amount, but in consequence of some dispute, or uncertainty, respecting a part of the account, it remains open, and the whole of this large sum has gone in to make a part of the balance unaccounted for in the war department. Other accounts are in the same situation and it is from such facts, that the committee have tho't themselves justified in declaring that these balances remain unaccounted for.

In the department of the navy, altho' from the causes which I have mentioned, there remains a great number of open accounts amounting to more than four millions of dollars, yet the accountant declared to the committee, that vouchers had been transmitted to the office, covering the whole sum, except five hundred thousand dollars, but the accounts were not settled, nor the vouchers carried to the credit of the particular accounts, because the mode of settlement, did not warrant the entry of any credit, until every item was covered by a voucher. The accountant further declared, that this sum of five hundred thousand dollars, consisted principally of monies recently advanced for the current service, for which vouchers were constantly coming in, and that on winding up the whole account of that department, he was persuaded that government would not sustain losses to exceed ten or twelve thousand dollars.

Under such circumstances, can it be imagined, that the committee were justified in talking about millions unaccounted for? or if they thought proper to do it, should they omit to explain in a more ample and satisfactory manner, their meaning?—Ought not the facts which I have mentioned, on every principle of fairness and truth, to have been annexed to the report? If this had been done, it would have appeared that the disbursements of the war and navy departments, were made with so much attention and good fortune, that the losses of the government have been less than are generally experienced by merchants, in transactions of equal extent.

If it is said, that the documents which attend the report, will explain this point, I must be permitted to say, that the report will be published in every newspaper, (for which purpose it appears to be principally intended) whilst the voluminous documents will be very much confined to the

members of this house, and never read by those who will read the report.

Again, the committee say, that four navy yards were purchased without authority, and the money misapplied which was paid for them. In my judgment, this is one of the most extraordinary opinions ever pronounced. The facts which gave rise to the purchase of the navy yards were as follows. In the year 1799, congress authorised by law, the building of six 74 gun ships, and one million of dollars, was then appropriated for that object, and for building six sloops of war. The secretary of the navy found, that the committee ought to have understood that the ships could not be built either in the air or upon the water, and as he was directed to build the ships, that he must of course procure land to place them upon, and that land must be either purchased or hired. He found that there was not a navy yard within the United States, calculated for building ships of the line, and that the expence of preparing yards upon private property would be lost, the moment the ship was launched, and of course, that this would be bad economy. Experience had likewise taught him, that the better mode would be, to purchase the ground, as it would then remain at the controul of the government, so long as it was wanted, and the improvements would be saved.—This course was accordingly pursued, and I believe, that few gentlemen except the committee, will conclude that it was not the wisest and best. But whether it was the best course or not, it was certainly authorised by law, because it can never be seriously doubted, whether a law which directs a thing to be done, does authorise the agents to be employed, to do every thing which becomes necessary for accomplishing the object. The laws which have authorised the building of ships, have certainly empowered the public agents to purchase timber, copper, cordage, and every other necessary material, and yet no law for those objects, has ever named any one of those articles. On the same principle, the law which directed the building of these particular ships, necessarily authorised the public agent, to procure the ground to place them upon, although it was not said, whether the ships should be built in the water or upon the land.

But there has been one omission in this part of the report, which on every principle of fairness ought to be connected with it, and for which purpose, the report ought to be recommitted. The omission is the letter of Mr. Stoddert, late secretary of the navy, explanatory of the purchase, made by him of the navy yards, addressed to the committee, in answer to an application, made by them upon this subject. This letter contains in my opinion a complete justification of that transaction, and was so viewed by the minority of the committee, who urged, that it might at least, be included in the report, but to our astonishment, the majority refused this justice to the man whom their report had implicated. This opinion of the majority in respect to the propriety of including Mr. Stoddert's letter, I believe will remain a solitary one, for I can scarcely imagine it possible, that any other gentleman in this house, would have refused, when they presented a charge against this gentleman with one hand, to offer with the other, his vindication written at their own request. If however, the motion to recommit, should prevail, I will then move an instruction to the committee, which will produce Mr. Stoddert's letter.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, July 13.

We are indebted to the politeness of capt. Silsbee, of the ship Levant from St. Petersburgh, for Hamburgh papers to the 21st May, from which we have extracted the three following letters:

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated May 13.

"Orders have been just received to prepare lodgings for the first consul and his suite, also for the deputies of the 9 departments of Belgium and the 4 departments of the Rhine, who are to assemble here in the course of next month. The first consul will remain in this city 10 or 12 days, from whence he will afterwards set out for Antwerp."

Extract of a letter from Hague, dated 15th May.

"We have at length received, last evening, the Ratification from France, which was exchanged with ours in Paris on the 11th of this month. Peace will be proclaimed this day at the sound of the trumpet; and to-morrow the council of state will make public the proclamation on that subject addressed to the Batavian people.

"The long expected ordinance relative to the loan of 30 millions, has at last appeared the day before yesterday. Therein it is said that all the persons who have subscribed to it, but who have not paid any money, shall be erased from the subscription list. This measure appears so much more disagreeable to many persons, as they had procured considerable sums on very high interest for the purpose of placing it in that loan. Government has been obliged to raise it to 33 millions, on account of having received so much money that they cannot return the overplus to the subscribers without allowing some compensation for it.

"The frigate Colon and a brig have sailed from Middlebourg, for Essequibo and Demerara."

Extract of a letter from Hanover, dated 15th May.

"*Baron de Rheden, envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Elector of Brunswick Lunenbourg, near the court of Berlin has again presented to the Prussian Minister a pressing note relative to the pretensions of his Britannic Majesty upon the bishoprics of Hildesheim and Osnaburgh as well as on the abbey of Corvey.—His excellency announces, at the same time, that the king his master, was desirous that a due regard should be paid to this note at the time of arranging the secularization and indemnities.*"

Entered, ships Hare, Werth, Lisbon; Fair American, Flowers, London; Levant, Silsbee, St. Petersburgh; Enterprize, Cumming, Londonderry; schrs. Commerce, Mather, Pasamaquady; Lark, Cront, St. Johns; Look Out, M'Kenny, Bermuda; sloop Betsey, Musier, Philadelphia.

Cleared, ship Polly, Webb, Madeira.

Ship Hare, Werth, from Lisbon, June 16th, in lat. 35, long. 25, spoke ship Betsey, Seton, out 31 days from this port, bound to Leghorn. Left Lisbon the first of June, and brings no news. Business very dull there. Left at Lisbon the brig Susannah, Donohue, to sail for Philadelphia in 4 days; and a number of others names not recollected.

Ship Levant, Silsbee, from St. Petersburgh (Russia.) Left St. Petersburgh on the 21st May, and the same day, a breast the Tall Beacon, spoke the brig Catherine: Gould, Salem, from St. Michaels to St. Petersburgh. Left Elsineur on the 27th May, in co. with the ship Phœbe Ann, Gardner, of and for Philadelphia; brig Alert, Fisher, of and for Boston; and brig St. Michaels, Cook, of Salem, for Lisbon. June 3d, Fair Isle in sight, spoke ship Lucy, Towne, of Salem, bound from Copenhagen to Calcutta.—June 11th, in lat. 55, N. long. 21, 20, W. passed by the wreck of a small vessel without either mast or bowsprit standing. She appeared to be about 50 tons burthen, and had probably been a schooner, her deck apparently blown up, and her upper works considerably wrecked.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Arrived, ship Two Sisters, Knight, Portland; brig Delight, Demola, Oporto.

Arrived, ship Jefferson, Dougherty, 140 days from Canton, and 24 from St. Helena. March 20, lat. 13 28, S. long. 106 E. spoke the ship Union, of Baltimore, from Batavia to Baltimore, had left there, the Providence, of Philadelphia, and several other American ships. The Fanny, of Philadelphia, M'Allister touched at St. Helena, May 13, from Batavia for London.

June 25th, lat. 24 30, N. long. 60 30 W. spoke the sch'r John, Adams, of Plymouth, for Martinico, all well.

Capt. D. left the following American vessels at Whampoa.

Ship Dispatch, Jackson, Boston, to sail in 3 days; Perseverance, Deiano, do. uncertain; Mars, Swain, Nantucket, 3 days; Concord, Wise, Salem, do. Gen. Washington, Cole, Providence, 20 do. Hope, Ray, New-Haven, 20 do. brig ——, Dorr, Boston, 3 do.

The ship Missouri, of Philadelphia, left Canton Feb. 5th for Manilla.

British Company's ships.

Belvidere; Wailey; Duke Bacclugh; Earl of Albergavenny; Alfred; Woodford; Albion; Taunton Castle; Ganges; Elizabeth extra.

American vessels left at Port Republican, June 19, by capt. Gildea, of the brig Lark, arrived at the Lazaretto.

Ship Hero, Smith, New-York; Neptune, Gallagher, Philadelphia; brig N. Jersey, (for Bordeaux) do. Molly, Justice, do. General Wayne, Collins, New-York; Dorsey, Riley, do. Industry, Saylors, do. Sally, Travers, Baltimore; sch'rs Louisa, Huggins, Philadelphia; Superior, Ricard, do. Sally, Davidson, do. Polly, Malloy, (to sail in 2 days) Norfolk; Betsey, Stytes, New-York; Hero, Savage, Norfolk; Triton, Adams, Newburport; Sally, Young, Charleston; sloops Morning Star, ——, (in 2 days) do. Eliza, Fly, do. Bellona, Hazard, ditto.

The Ship Warren, Alden of New-Bedford, arrived at New-Castle, on Thursday last, in 46 days from Belfast, with 140 passengers, all in good health. June 11, lat. 40, 44, N. long. 44, 20. W. Spoke ship London, Murphy, from Jamaica for London—Saw a ship to windward and was informed by capt. Murphy that it was the ship Union, of Greenock, from Nevis for London. June 13, spoke the Danish barque Jupiter, from St. Croix for Copenhagen 34 days out. June 20 spoke Atlas, from Jamaica for London, out 30 days. Same day, in long, 56 W. ship Union, of Bristol, from Martinico, for London, 21 days out. June 22, lat. 42, 44, long. 65, 20, W. a brig from Wiscasset for Liverpool. July 2, Nantucket Island bearing north, distant 15 leagues ship Union, Gardiner, of Nantucket, from the Coast of Brazil, with 1400 barrels whale oil, bound to Nantucket. July 5, off Barnegat, an English sloop from N. York for New Providence. July 6, a sch'r from New Providence for N. York.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JULY 16.

The LADIES of Alexandria and its vicinity are informed that the TEA PARTIES at the Brumalau, will commence on Saturday next at 5 o'clock in the evening, and will continue once a fortnight, where their company is solicited.

G. DENEALE, Wm. NEWTON, E. C. DICK, } Managers { THO. CLAGETT, W. PATON, jun. A. LYNN.

July 15.

The commissions for the officers of the militia for Alexandria county, were received this morning—We have not been able to procure a list sufficiently correct to warrant giving it publicity.

COMMUNICATION.

Twelve years ago the old government of France was destroyed, that the liberties of Frenchmen might be established upon its ruins. War was declared against the monarchs of Europe, for interfering with the municipal concerns of the French.—Frenchmen disclaimed the intention of conquest; their end was the establishment of liberty and equality.

1. After murdering two hundred thousand of the worthiest of their fellow-citizens—after massacreing men, women and children without distinction; after trampling upon the sacred altars of religion, and the venerable monuments of their ancestors, what have they effected? The House of Bourbon is deposed and murdered; the House of Corsica is raised to the throne. Massacreing, successively, their princes, their deputies, their representatives and deposing their directors—their liberties at last, are yielded into the hands of a foreign consul—a Corsican "imperator." Fighting under the banners of liberty and equality, they established a family of despots, and a legion of honor. Their "chief recoils at the idea of rewards for his services; and he is at first proclaimed consul for ten years, and then for life.

2. They murder two million of their neighbours for violating the rights of France, by interfering with her national affairs—Hear the imperator at the conclusion of the war: "I hope the neighboring powers to Helvetia will not be forced to interfere for the purpose of putting an end to the troubles, whose continuance might endanger their own repose." He deplores that the republic of the Seven Isles is a prey to anarchy.—But France, in concert with Russia, will send troops thither, to restore to them tranquility, the reign of the laws and oblivion to hatred and faction.

3. They disclaimed the intention of conquest: Hear the imperator again, "The republic has fought for her independence; her independence is recognized; the acknowledgement of all powers consecrates the rights which she acquired from nature, and the *limits which she owes to her victories.*"

Again—"Batavia, in the nation that has conquered her, has found the faithful guarantee of her existence and her rights." "We have not exercised over Helvetia any other influence than that of counsel." "We have given to Lucca a constitution that has united all hearts, and put an end to hatred and dissention; we have given her *calmness* and independence." The calmness of despotism; the independence of desolation. "To Europe we have restored repose and the arts of peace." The repose of death; and the peace of destruction.

The English have been ruined by their love for their money: the French have been victorious by despising every thing but the glory of France. The nations of Europe have been subjected by the enthusiasm of the French armies; and their envy of each other. If the United States fall a prey to these modern Romans, it will be owing, 1st, to their English habits, their love of money. 2d, to their regarding *words* and *not deeds*. 3d, to the supineness and inactivity of the citizens and the government. But 4th, and principally, to dissentions amongst themselves.

(Balt. Fed. Gaz.

Current prices of provisions, &c. in Bermuda, June 19.

Fresh beef 1s. 8d. per lb, Veal 1s. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Pork 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Fresh butter 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.—American salt beef 14 to 16 dollars per barrel. Prime Pork 19 to 24 do. do. Flour (superfine) 9 to 10 do. Rye flour 6 to 7 dollars. Ship bread 4 to 5 dollars per barrel. Corn 6s. 8d. per bushel.—Pease 8s. per bushel, Beans and potatoes —none. Hams 1s. 4d. American cheese 1s. to 1s. 2d. Ditto butter 1s. 8d. per lb. Coffee 1s. 4d. to 2s. per lb. Cocoa 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Muscavado sugar 7 to 8 dollars per cwt. Loaf ditto 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. Soap in boxes 1s. to 1s. 4d. per lb, candles (mould) in do. 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb. Rum 4s. to 4s 2d. per gallon by the puncheon. Yellow pine lumber and scantling 40 to 50 dollars per thousand. The difference of the prices in veal, mutton, beef, and pork, is occasioned by the the distance brought out of the country. Currency, Dollars 6s. 8d.

Merchants from Pondicherry, and the Isles of France and Reunion, now in Paris, have presented a memorial to Government in which they expostulate against all exclusive privileges, and claim the uninterrupted liberty of commerce, Government, it is asserted, is now employed in collecting materials for examining that great question, so long agitated. "Are the privileged companies useful, or are they prejudicial to the mother countries."

(Official Journal.)

Sale by Auction.

Will be sold at the Auction Room, to-morrow evening at seven o'clock, without reserve

1 Trunk of valuable books.

THOS. MOORE, Auct.

July 16.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE

At R. & J. GRAY's Bookstore,

REPORTS of adjudged cases in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time lord chief justice Willes presided in that court; together with some few cases of the same period determined in the House of Lords, Court of Chancery, and Exchequer chamber.—By Charles Durnford, barrister at law——price to subscribers, 4 dolls. 50 cents, to non-subscribers 5 dolls.

Alfonzo, King of Castile; a tragedy in five acts—by M. G. Lewis——price 31 cents.

BIBLE—A few copies of Cary's new 4to Family Bible, ornamented with plates and maps——price 8 dollars.

Subscribers to Conrad and Co's. edition of Select Novels, are informed that Clermont, by Mrs. Roche, forming the 5th and 6th volumes of that elegant work, is now nearly ready for delivery. Also, the 2d vol. of Warner and Hannah's Select Plays.

July 16.

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A ſupply of ſuitable GOODS for the ſeaſon, which are now opening and will be ſold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further ſupplies.

N. B. He has alſo for ſale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

FOR SALE,

About 1100 buſhels Liverpool fine Salt,

300 do. Liſbon.

WM. HODGSON.

May 19. d

Juſt received from the Havanna, 30 boxes, firſt quality

SEGARS,

A quantity of freſh PINE APPLES, Tamarinds and ſoft ſhell'd Almonds.

THOS. SIMMS.

June 10. d

FOR SALE,

21 Tierces Bottled Porter—London Brown Stout,

10 Quarter caſks Port Wine, and a quantity of Liverpool and Liſbon Salt; low for caſh or approved paper.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 2. d

Five tons Swediſh Bar Iron, neatly drawn in ſmall flat and ſquare bars, and James River Coal, for ſale by

Wm. Hartſhorne.

5th Mo. 28. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaiſter,

10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,

5 ditto Molaſſes,

5 ditto Sugars,

150 bbls. firſt quality Herrings,

20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25. d

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for ſale at his Warehouſe, Prince ſtreet Wharf,

Ruſſia Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck } per bale or
And India Cotton } piece,

German Linens and one trunk ſewing Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handſome Looking Glaſſes in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings,

A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' ſhoes, coarſe and fine,

Hyſon,
Young Hyſon and } *TEAS,*
Souchong

Tea table ſetts of China in boxes,

Cotton, wool and playing Cards,

Holland and country Gin of the beſt quality in pipes,

W. India, and N. England Rum, } in hhds and bls.
Molaſſes & Sugars }

Coffee in bags,

Spinning Cotton,

Butter in firkins,

Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,

Spermaceti and tallow Candles,

White and brown Soap,

Chocolate of the beſt and common ſort,

Cheeſe of an extraordinary fine quality,

Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fiſh,

A quantity of red Soal Leather,

Freſh Raiſins and Figs in caſks,

Lemons in boxes,

Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a ſmall quantity of freſh Hops, &c.

Alſo,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

FOR SALE,

Two large ſuperb LOOKING GLASSES, juſt imported from LONDON,

One plate meaſuring 103 *by* 40 *inches,*
The other 84 *by* 40 *do.*

with ſuitable ornaments. Apply to

William Hodgſon.

May 31. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for ſail, at this office—The ſeveral

ACTS of CONGRESS,

CONCERNING THE

Diſtrict of Columbia;

Paſſed at the ſecond ſeſſion of the ſixth, and the firſt ſeſſion of the ſeventh Congreſs of the United States.——price 12½ cents.

May, 25.

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for ſale,

Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter caſks.

Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds.

Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the firſt quality,

Muſcovado Sugar in hhds.

350 Bbls. Statia do.

Havannah Molaſſes in Hhds.

Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls.

Soap and Candles in Boxes,

Sweet Oil in do.

Raiſins in Boxes and Kegs,

Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

—Conſiſting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,

Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baftas, Mamoody's Gurrahs, Guzinahs, Caſſahs, Moharags, Gunges, Stripes, and one bale of handſome Deiorſoy.

ALSO

Ravens and Ruſſia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Ruſſia Oſnaburgs.

A complete aſſortment of Ruſſia and New-England Cordage, and one 8½ inch Cable 70 fathoms long.——A ſmall quantity of Upper Leather.

June 23. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

R. & J. GRAY;

Price 1 dollar, handſomely bound,

She Lives in Hopes, or Caroline; a narration founded upon facts, by Miſs Hatfield of Manchester. Clermont, a tale, in two volumes, by M. R. Roche, author of the Children of the Abbey—price 2 dollars. Tears and Smiles, a miſcellaneous collection of Poems by P. Pindar, eſq. the ladies' edition—price 75 cents, bound and lettered. Dr. Mavor's Collection of Voyages and Travels, to be compriſed in 20 volumes, one volume to be publiſhed every month until the whole are completed, the 1ſt, 2nd and 3d volumes are received—price to ſubſcribers 1 dollar per volume, neatly bound in boards and ornamented with elegant engravings. The Life of Bonaparte, from his birth to the peace of Luneville—price 1 dollar, bound and lettered. Select Plays, vol. 2nd, containing the Robbers, Fieſco, Cabal & Love—price to ſubſcribers 1 dollar per volume, to non-ſubſcribers 1 dol. 25 cents. Mc Neal's Poems, ſome of them in the Scottiſh dialect, 2 vols. with elegant copper plates and handſomely gilt—price 2 dollars.

They have alſo received an extenſive aſſortment of valuable books, many of them in elegant bindings, of which the following are a part:

Swift's Works, in 19 volumes 8vo. elegantly bound in calf and gilt. Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, fine hot-preſſed edition with plates, bound in calf and gilt. Young's Night Thoughts, do. do. Pope's Works, pocket edition with plates 8 volumes, calf, gilt. Adventurer, 4 vols. duodecimo, gilt. Johnſon's and Entick's Pocket Dictionaries, hot preſſed, calf, gilt. Johnſon's and Sheridan's Dictionaries 8vo. Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, in 10 vols. illuſtrated with a great number of elegant copper plates. Travels of Anacharſis the Younger in Greece, 5 vols. bound in calf. Morſe's Gazateer of the Eaſtern Continent, 8vo. Do. of America, 8vo. Brooks's General Gazateer. Guthrie's Geographical Grammar. Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols. 8vo. calf. John Newton's Works, 9 vols. duodecimo. Joſephus's Works, 6 vols. 12mo. Ruſſel's Hiſtory of Modern Europe, with an account of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, 5 vols. 8vo. Same book elegantly bound in calf and gilt. Ancient Europe, by the ſame author, 2 vols. 8vo. calf, gilt. Hiſtory of England, from the invaſion of Julius Cæſar, to the revolution in 1688, by David Hume, eſq. with the continuation from the revolution to the end of the American war, 12 vols. 8vo. with elegant heads, bound in calf and beautifully gilt.

They have continually on hand wholeſale and retail:—Quarto, Octavo, School and Family Bibles, Teſtaments, Columbian, Pearce, Webſter, Dilworth, Rational and Univerſal Spelling Books, Murray's Engliſh Reader, Introduction and Sequel to Ditto, Scott's Leſſons, Monitor, Preceptor, Columbian Orator and Webſter's Inſtitutes, Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek Grammars, Jones, Sheridan and Entick's Dictionaries. Blank books of every deſcription, quills, wafers, ink-powder, ſlates, pencils, pocket books, violins, violin ſtrings, playing cards, &c. &c. &c. July 2.

R. & J. GRAY

Have received a quantity of good

WRAPPING PAPER,

which they offer for ſale at one dollar per ream.

July 14. eo3t.

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired leaſe of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen ſtreet, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the leaſe has 3 years to run. The ſtand is good for buſineſs, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince ſtreet.

March 20. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

FOR SALE.

A STOUT, healthy Negro Woman, well calculated for a Houſe ſervant or to work on a farm.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 14. d

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholeſale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King ſtreet, between Royal and Fairfax ſtreets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to thoſe who purchaſe to ſell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parſons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lanſdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Viſit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Caſtle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore. The Armenian, or Ghoſt of Seer, a hiſtory, founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowſon, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucca, the Abbeſs, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakeſpear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the Hiſtory of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret Hiſtory, by Ann Yearſley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Goſſip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miſcellanies.

Epitome of the Hiſtory of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philoſophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seaſons of the Year, ſelected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Farriery, Bloſſoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Conſtitutions of the United States with the lateſt amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Conſtitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themiſtocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himſelf; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of faſhionable, modern Songs; American Songſter; Patriotic Medly; Watts's Pſalms and Hymns; Methodiſt Hymns and ſpiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Teſtaments, Scott's Leſſons, Murray's Engliſh Reader; Introduction to the Engliſh Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pſalter's Columbian Orator; Webſter's Inſtitutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1ſt part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar; Aſhe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Eraſmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Aſſiſtant, Dilworth's Schoolmaſter's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Leſſon's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Gooſe's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spaniſh Rogues; Religious Courtſhip; Conqueſt of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jeſter's Cheap Repoſitory.

Stationary.

Lead Inkſtands with glaſs holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books aſſorted; Playing Cards, red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Foolſcap writing paper; Quills and Slates; lead and ſlate Pencils; and a general aſſortment of

Blank Books,

conſiſting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waſte and Caſh Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and ſmall hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every deſcription, executed with neatneſs and diſpatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the ſhorteſt notice.

☞ *Wanted,*

One or two boys of good connection, between 12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the bookbinding buſineſs.

April 20. d

FOR SALE,

2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

July 3. d

LANDING,

At Merchants' wharf,

A quantity of prime barrel'd PORK.

Wm. HODGSON.

June 1. d

Juſt received and for Sale at this office—*Price One Dollar,*

DEBATES

In the Senate of the United States, on the bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the 6th inſtant, a Negro Man named WILL, about 27 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a ſcar on his left knee and another on his right foot; had on when he went away, a tickleburgh ſhirt, brown roll towſers and a wool hat about half worn; but it is likely he may have changed his dreſs, as he took with him a cotton ſhirt, an old light brown broadcloth coat, and a new pair of ſhoes. He may probably be lurking about Alexandria, and may attempt to paſs for a free man. I will give the above reward for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail ſo that I get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges will alſo be paid.

Maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harboring, carrying off or employing ſaid Negro at their peril.

WILLIAM CASH, Sen.

July 10. 1aw5t

RICHARD VEITCH

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouſe, from London, and offers for ſale, by the piece or package, at his warehouſe on King ſtreet,

A general Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

Superfine Mens' and Ladies' Cloths and Caſſimeres,

Faſhionable Buttons, and Waiſtcoating,

Iriſh linens, 5-4 ſheetings, and diaper,

Oſnaburgs, houſewife and Lancaſhire dowlaſs,

Printed calicoes, chintzes, and dimities,

Ticks, checks, ſtripes, ſtuffs, and Scotch gauze,

Cambric, jaconet and other fancy muſlins,

Cotton and thread hoſiery, and ladies' gloves,

Color'd crapes, and figured ſarſnetts,

Faſhionable cotton trimmings, girdles, ribbons, ſilk handkerchiefs,

One caſe bonnetts, &c. &c.

May 18. d2w 2aw6w

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Waſhington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling houſe and ſundry other improvements, ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands, and two vacant mill ſeats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 *acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill ſtones and every neceſſary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the beſt advantage, and with as little manual labor as poſſible; a brewery and diſtillery, a granary, a miller's houſe, a brewer's houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and a vacant mill ſeat.*

Two undivided third parts of 200 *acres of land, adjoining the* 7 *acres and* 172 *acres abovementioned, upon which here are ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands.*

The purchaſer of the above property, will have an aſſignment of a leaſe for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 *years to come from the firſt day of September next.*

The ſtone on the above lands is equal in goodneſs to any, and ſuperior to moſt foundation ſtone on the river—veſſels af any burthen that can go to George Town, can go up to the mill and ſtone quarries.

Any perſon or perſons, who may inclint to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes, therefore it is not thought neceſſary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forreſt, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR THE YEAR ENSUING,

All the Property fronting on Water and Union Streets; including the Ware-Houſe, Lumber Yard, and Wharf; the property of Joſhua Gilpin and Thomas Gilpin.——apply to

PHILIP WANTON.

The above property will be let ſeparate or together, as may ſuit tenants.

6th mo. 25. 1aw

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